

THE REFLECTOR.

THE DIVINE AUTHORITY AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

What Micah said superstitiously, when he was robbed of his idols, *ye have taken away my gods? and what have I more?* (Judg. xviii. 24.) may be truly spoken with regard to the religion of Jesus. If that be taken from us what have we more? If the foundation be destroyed what shall the righteous do? Psalm xi. 3. The generality of you owe all your hopes of a glorious immortality to this heaven born religion, and you make it the rule of your faith and practice; confident that in so doing you please God.

But what if after all you should be mistaken? what if the religion of Jesus should be an imposture? I know you are struck with horror at the thought, and perhaps alarmed at my making so shocking a supposition. But this suspicion horrid as it is, has probably been suggested to you at times by infernal agency; this suspicion may at times, have risen in your minds in their wanton and licentious excursions, or from the false alarms of a melancholy and timorous imagination; and if this suspicion has never been raised in you by the sophistical conversation of loose wits and effectual rationalists, it has been owing to your happy retirement from the polite world, where infidelity makes extensive conquest, under the specious name of Deism. Since therefore you are subject to an assault from such a suspicion, when you may not be armed ready to repel it, let me start it from its ambush, that I may try the force of a few arguments upon it, and furnish you with weapons to conquer it.

Let me also tell you, that that faith in the christian religion which proceeds from insufficient or bad principles, is but little better than infidelity. If you believe the christian religion to be divine because you hardly care whether it is true or false, being utterly unconcerned about religion in any shape, and therefore never examining this matter; if you believe it true, because you have been educated in it; because your parents or ministers have told you so; or because it is the religion of your country: if these are the only grounds of your faith, it is not such a faith as constitutes you true christians; for upon the very same grounds you would have been Mahometans in Turkey, disciples of Confucius in China, or worshippers of the devil among the Indians, if it had been your unhappy lot to be born in those countries, for a Mahometan, or a Chinese, or an Indian, can assign these grounds for his faith. Surely I need not tell you, that the grounds of a mistaken belief in an imposture, are not a sufficient foundation for a saving faith in a divine revelation. I am afraid there are many such implicit believers among us, who are in the right only by chance; and these lie a prey to every temptation, and may be turned off the way of truth by every wind of doctrine. It is therefore necessary to teach them the grounds of the christian religion, both to prevent their seduction, and to give them a rational and well grounded faith, instead of that which is only blind and accidental.

Nay, such of us as have the clearest conviction of this important truth, had need to have it inculcated upon us, that we may be more and more impressed with it; for the influence of christianity upon our hearts and lives will be proportioned to the realizing, affecting persuasion of its truth and certainty in our understandings.

If I can prove that christianity answers all the end of religion from God; if I can prove that it is attended with sufficient attestations; if I can prove that no sufficient objections can be offered against it; and that men have no reason at all to desire another; but that if this proves ineffectual for their reformation and salvation, there is no ground to hope that any other would prove successful; I say, if I can prove these things, then the point in debate is carried, and we must all embrace the religion of Jesus as certainly true.

1. *The scriptures give us sufficient instruction what we should believe, or are a sufficient rule of faith.*

Religion cannot subsist without right notions of God and divine things; and entire ignorance or mistakes in its fundamental articles, must be destructive of its nature; and therefore a divine revelation must be a collection of rays of light, a system of divine knowledge; and such we find the christian revelation to be, as contained in the sacred writings.

In the scriptures we find the faint discourses of natural reason illustrated, its uncertain conjectures determined, and its mistakes corrected; so that christianity includes natural religion in the greatest perfection. But it does not rest here; it brings to light things which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither the heart of man conceived, 1st Cor. ii. 9—things which our feeble reason could

never have discovered without the help of supernatural revelation; and which yet are of the utmost importance for us to know.

In the scriptures we have the clearest and most majestic account of the nature and perfections of the Deity, and of his being the Creator, Ruler, and Benefactor of the universe; to whom therefore all reasonable beings are under infinite obligations.

In the scriptures we have an account of the present state of human nature, as degenerate, and a more rational and easy account of the manner of its apostasy, than could ever be given by the light of nature.

In the scriptures too (which wound but to cure) we have the welcome account of a method of recovery from the ruins of our apostasy, through the mediation of the Son of God; there we have the assurance which we could find nowhere else, that God is reconcilable, and willing to pardon penitents upon the account of the obedience and suffering of Christ. There all our anxious enquiries, *Wherewith shall I come before the Lord? or bow myself before the most high God? shall I come before him with burnt offerings?* &c. Micah vi. 6, 7. are satisfactorily answered;—and there the agonizing conscience can obtain relief, which might have sought it in vain among all the other religions in the world.

In the scriptures also, eternity and the invisible world, are laid open to our view; and life and immortality are brought to light by the gospel; about which the heathen sages, after all their enquiries, labored under uneasy suspicions. There we are assured of the state of future rewards and punishments, according to our conduct in this state of probation; and the nature, perfection, and duration of the happiness and misery, are described with as much accuracy as are necessary to engage us to seek the one and shun the other.

To be concluded.

MISCELLANY.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

—When the French, under the command of Dumourier had completely defeated the Austrian army at Jenappes, they found among the heaps of dead and dying a female child, about three years of age. In what manner and by whom she had been brought into the field of slaughter no one could tell. The little innocent was guarded by a large poodle, who would not for some time, allow the soldiers to approach; to this faithful animal the care of the child appeared to be entrusted. The partiality of the French military for dogs of this species is well known; after much enticement he consented to partake of some nourishment, and allowed his charge to be taken by one of the soldiers, who placed her upon his knapsack; he belonged to the 40th regiment of Infantry, and it was unanimously agreed upon, among the men of his battalion, that both child and dog should be adopted by the regiment. The poodle was called Felix, and the young girl was christened by the title of "La Fille du Regiment."

By turns she was carried upon the backs of the soldiers, who were delighted with the little creature, and she accompanied them to Holland. Upon several occasions she was in the midst of the battles in the roaring of cannon did not intimidate her; but her heart was ready to brake when, in a skirmish that took place on the banks of the Rhine, her favorite and faithful attendant, Felix, was wounded by a gun shot, and died in her arms.—The Regiment, after three years' severe service, were ordered into garrison at Mons. Their protegee was now six years of age; when, by the advice of the colonel, and officers, they determined on placing her in a respectable boarding school to receive her education; and the sum of four thousand four hundred francs was collected in the regiment and delivered to the Mayor of the town, who was appointed her guardian. Having received sudden orders to march to some distant place, nearly all the men of the regiment came to the school where their beloved child was dwelling, tenderly embraced and bid her farewell forever, as in the course of a few years probably not an individual of the regiment remained alive—they perished in those sanguinary contests that took place in Italy. In 1803 I had an opportunity of seeing the young girl at Tournay, whither she had been removed by the permission of the Mayor of Mons, who had obtained for her the situation of governess in the family of Count de L.—She was beautiful, of extremely amiable disposition, and highly accomplished.—I have heard her say that the recollection of the time she spent in the regiment was quite fresh and fraught with pleasant associations; she had not even forgotten the names of those persons who were more particularly kind to her, and she expressed herself with the deep-

est feelings of gratitude for the education she had received by their bounty. She often made inquiries of the officers, who were continually arriving from the scene of warfare in Italy, whether they had met with any of "her dear Fortieth;" but alas! they had all disappeared from the earth. Her birth continued involved in mystery, and I never heard that she was able to ascertain who her unfortunate parents had been. In 1808, she was married to Baron de L. the colonel of a regiment, and also holding a situation in the Imperial Court. About this period I frequently used to see her going to the Palace of the Thuilleries, of which she formed one of the most brilliant ornaments: her amiable manners, her beauty and virtue, were the theme of universal admiration; and even at the time when so elevated in rank she was not ashamed to acknowledge herself as "the daughter of a regiment." A young Englishman, who had been acquainted with her when she resided in the family of Count de L. was in consequence of attempting to effect his escape from Valenciennes, ordered by the minister of the police to be confined in Bitche; from this fortress he contrived to get away, but was taken on the frontiers of Holland, tried by a Court Martial as a spy, and sentenced to the Galleys for life. Hearing that this lady possessed much influence at Court, he wrote and informed her of the dreadful situation in which he was placed, on the eve of being transferred with one hundred and fifty felons to the Bagne of Rochester. The lady did all in her power to save the unfortunate youth, and at length obtained from Fouché an order to have him sent to the Citadel of Valenciennes, where he remained until the allied armies entered France. The sojourn of this amiable woman upon earth was but brief; her husband appears to have been acquainted with the mystery of her birth, but probably never made known to her the circumstances. Upon the marble slab that covers her tomb is inscribed—"Cy git Madame la Baronne de —. Son epoux a vit noble et mourir." [Her husband saw her born and die.]—*MS. notes of a Ledeau.*

Truth from the bottom of the Sea.—A Mr. Temple, the author of two volumes of *Travels in Peru*, recently published in London, tells this story of a shark and a Yankee: "Several years ago, in the West Indies, a British ship of war fell in with an American merchant vessel, which, from circumstances, was generally supposed to be a good and lawful prize: but no papers being found on board to condemn the vessel, and her Captain swearing that all was correct, the British Captain, after the detention of a day or two was induced to relinquish his capture. Shortly after this—I forget the precise space of time—a shark was caught by another British ship of war on the same station, and in cutting it up—a delightful operation seldom omitted—a tin case, containing sundry papers, was found in its stomach.—They proved to have belonged to the merchant vessel above mentioned, and had been thrown overboard by the Captain when about to be examined by the British cruiser. The fact was soon discovered; the papers were taken to Port Royal, where the American captain had actually commenced an action for damages against the British captain for unlawful detention. The tables were immediately turned on the astonished Jonathan, whose ship was condemned as a good and lawful prize. The shark was one of the largest size, and the jaws are preserved to this day in the Justice Hall, at Spanish Town, to the annoyance of many a Yankee captain, who, when swearing about the destination of his ship, the correctness of his papers, is reminded of this extraordinary detection by some one in Court significantly pointing to the jaws of the shark, and saying—"Take care, the truth will out, though from the bottom of the sea." I have heard this story corroborated by several persons, and very lately by an officer who was acquainted with the Commandant of the ship, on board which the shark that had swallowed the tin box was taken."

A TOUCHING PICTURE.—The Providence Journal gives the following particulars concerning the Salem murder.

From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from the legal punishment, by becoming the witnesses for the Government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know which should be excepted. The thought of sealing the doom of one of his own children was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of the man. Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of his oldest son lay, he said, "On account of that young creature, save my oldest." The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, Jr. now about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and her entire devotion to her husband became proverbial in that town.—She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope."—Although not permitted to visit her husband, she insisted on going to the Jail, where she was carried in a carriage;—but she was unable to look up when she got there. Knapp went to the window of the prison to see her, and it is said he did not discover any extraordinary emotion.

A boy belonging to this city, has lately excited much interest by the remarkable proofs he has given of a decided genius for drawing. He began when only two years to cut paper imitations of every picture he saw, and has since pursued it with an unremitting devotion, that is almost always sure to end in excellence; four pair of scissors have literally been worn out in the service. He is now about eleven years old. His cuttings are very beautiful; some of them extremely minute; yet when examined through a microscope, they are found to be wonderfully perfect. A few of them were sold at the Ladies' Fair. We understand that a gentleman of this city was so much struck with some of these specimens that he has placed the lad at a drawing school. He began to take lessons a few weeks ago; before which time he never used a pencil; but his master thinks every line he makes indicates talent.—*Mass. (Boston) Journal.*

Under the title of "Things left undone," the National Intelligencer enumerates fifty important bills which had been matured and reported in Congress, but not acted upon, notwithstanding the length of the Session. Besides these, it adds, there were some thirty bills for making appropriations for different works of internal improvement; a dozen concerning land offices; a dozen or more concerning the District of Columbia; in all, including private bills, perhaps three hundred.

Cure for the Dysentery.—It is probably not so generally known as it should be, that boiled milk, thickened with flour, and taken in the first stages of dysentery, is in common cases an invaluable remedy. Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

From the Portland Advertiser.

JEFFERSON—NO. XI.

It is a compliment to the intelligence and good sense of the people of this State, that they have regarded the opinion of the Judges of the S. J. Court upon the question of the Senators from York and Washington to hold their seats, in the manner it deserves.

It is not my intention to speak disrespectfully of the Judges. On the contrary I respect them highly as men and as judges, for their integrity and intelligence. I never believed that they were influenced by improper motives.—But they are men and liable as such to err. And it would be inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions, to hold that the Judges can do no wrong. And when they are manifestly in the wrong, it would be extreme folly in the people to adopt or practise upon their errors.—True there are some questions within their jurisdiction, where their decision is final, and it must be regarded as such, even though it operates injustice. Such are all questions that arise in the course of legal proceedings, where no appeal is given to the Supreme Court of the United States. There are other questions where they are consulted as *advisers*, where their decision is not final. And these are the cases under the Constitution, where it is provided that the Governor, Council, Senate and House of Representatives, may upon solemn occasions ask their opinion upon questions of law. Their opinions may aid, the person or body asking it in coming to a conclusion, but are not binding. It is advice that should be given and not a judgment. This advice will generally be entitled to great weight, but in some instances, it may not be prudent or proper to follow it. The members of the Senate and House are required to take an oath to support the Constitution; and they must decide for themselves what is and what is not constitutional. In coming to this decision, it is right and proper that they should hear the arguments and advice of those who are acquainted with the law, but the decision must ultimately be rest. If they decide erroneously, and against the conviction of their own minds, it will be but poor consolation, that they had the authority of the Judges for so doing, and it will not be a very acceptable apology to those who delegated the power to decide for themselves.

By the Constitution, "Each House is made the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members." And when the Senate had decided that the Senators from York & Washington had been duly elected, and were entitled to hold their seats, it is difficult to see how any man of common understanding could bring himself to believe that it would be in the power of the S. J. Court or any other tribunal to control this decision.

But we maintain that the decision of the Senate was not only final, but it was right. The Court had decided that President Hall was bound to exercise the office of Governor, and had no right to preside and vote in the Senate. There were then but fifteen Senators. Eight of those fifteen did declare and determine that they would meet the House in Convention to fill those vacancies, and did put this declaration and determination upon the records of the Senate. This determination, they being a majority, had a right to make. The Convention was formed accordingly, the vacancies were filled, the Senators elected, summoned in, the oaths of office were administered to them, and they took

their seats by a vote of the Board, eight voting in favor and seven against them.

The words of the Constitution which bear upon the question are, "Each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members." And "the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be obliged to give their opinion upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions, when required by the Governor and Council, Senate or House of Representatives." Now as each House is by the Constitution "judge of the election of its own members," is not its jurisdiction in this matter final and exclusive of every other tribunal? It would seem utterly absurd to suppose that the Senate in this case was to be a judge and its judgment would be controlled or reversed by another tribunal, and especially the judiciary. Did the framers of the Constitution ever intend to put it in the power of a permanent judiciary to model the Legislature? Was it ever dreamed that the Judges would be made the instruments of the Governor and Council, or Senate, so to make its majority conform to the will of either? No—as to what constitutes each House, the Constitution has confided the final determination to the only tribunal to which it could be safely confided. Each House shall be the judge—the exclusive—final judge. The Court in their extraordinary opinion of 15th of February, in answer to the 5th question which is in these words "On the foregoing statement of facts, are Messrs. Appleton, Bodwell, Usher and Hill constitutionally entitled to retain their seats?" expressly declare that "the Senate is the only tribunal constitutionally authorized to decide it."

Had they based their opinion on this sound constitutional maxim, the State would have been spared the mortification of a determination as singular as it was contradictory, and which must degrade us in the eyes of every sound and enlightened jurist and politician.

But in answer to a previous question (the 4th) "Can a member of the Senate who has been declared to be duly elected by a vote of the Senate, be deprived of his seat in any other way than by a vote of expulsion, two thirds concurring?" these same judges come, by a most extraordinary process of reasoning, to the conclusion, that these "four persons were unduly elected by the Convention, and by that election acquired none of the rights of Senators." Here it might be well to pause and to inquire into the binding efficacy of this opinion. Are such opinions *directory* or only *advisory*? If *directory*, and to extend to cases of elections of members, the Legislature may always be framed at the will of the Judiciary. And if we add to all this, these judgments of the Court, may be given upon questions asked not by the House to be proved, but by either of the other branches, these Judges may burst open the doors of either House and at any time, call it at their pleasure. And it would seem that the Judges entertained the belief that this opinion was obligatory upon the Senate, for they say in conclusion that the "decision of the Senate and their consequent proceedings, will, of course, be in accordance with the constitution, as understood and construed by the Court," &c.

But whatever may be the opinion of the Court as to the effect of this determination, direction or advice, it is the only safe and sound construction of the Constitution, that neither House will consider itself bound by any opinion of the Judges, which even itself may ask; and the one under discussion is we think, the last entitled to respect. It seems that the questions were propounded by the Governor to the Judges on the 13th of February, when the Chief Justice was in Cambridge, Mass., one of the Associates in Portland, and the other in Augusta. The inquiry embraced all the proceedings, and was somewhat voluminous, and was transmitted by mail to the Chief Justice, who could not possibly have received it until the evening of the 14th, or the morning of the 15th, the day on which his answer is dated. The concurrence of the other Judges is without date or reasons. Now, it is to be presumed that the Constitution intended that this legal advice should be given on questions which involved great constitutional principles—"important questions of law and solemn occasions," being the expression. Ordinary questions of law are not decided, but upon a hearing and conference of all the Judges. The rights of the people are held so sacred, that the most trifling affair which involves any legal principle, is never settled, without argument, if the parties require it. This is right and precisely as it should be, and it would be so strange that such important and solemn questions as might involve the fate of the republic, were ever intended to be determined as this has been, with a precipitancy indicating almost a careless indifference. The Chief Justice out of the State, receives a question which involves order or disorganization, constitutional liberty or anarchy, a government, or no government, at least for one year, and without hearing a *lis pro or con*, he decides for anarchy. The other Justices concur, when, where or whether, after having read the opinion, no one knows, and the Court is unanimous for anarchy. But be this as it may it is manifest that they all decided without even reading the part of the constitution which bore upon the question.—The Chief Justice says and the others concur, "that a convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, could not be constitutionally formed for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the Senate, without a concurrence of the two branches." To say nothing of this as a *solecism*, that a convention of the two Houses could not be formed without the concurrence of these two Houses, the Court have egregiously mistaken when they suppose that the Constitution requires a convention of the two Houses to fill the vacancies in the Senate. The framers of the Constitution readily perceived that a case might occur where there was no Senate, that is no majority

selected, or where a minority might, as in the case of Hall, obtrude an usurper upon them and tie them, and thus prevent a decision of the body to go into Convention, and they therefore did not say what the Judges have been pleased to say, that a convention of the two Houses shall be necessary to fill the vacancies, but that "the members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall have been elected" shall proceed to fill these vacancies. Suppose five Senators only had been returned as elected—by the Court it would have been impossible to fill the vacancies, and the government must have stopped—and suppose the case which did happen, that the man who occupied the chair to undertake to vote when he had no right whatever, and thus to prevent a vote of the actual majority in form, was it not in the power of that majority to meet the House and fill the vacancies? The contrary proposition is the grossest, rankest absurdity. We impute none but the purest motives to the Judges, we only regret that a decision so fraught with pernicious consequences should have been made with so little deliberation, and that a construction should have been given to the constitution so encouraging to disorganizers. It has been and should still be the aim of judicial tribunals especially, to give such construction to constitutional law, as to preserve the government and the liberties of the people. But we are constrained to add that in this case the maxim "*ut res magis valeat quam pereat*," has been completely reversed.

But it may be said that the Judges are "obliged," by the Constitution, to give their opinion on these "questions," and "occasions," and they could not in this case decline, although the Senate—"the only tribunal constitutionally authorized to decide," had decided. The Court, surely, at any rate, were under no obligation to give a precipitate opinion. "They have a right like other men to absent themselves from the State, when their defined duties do not call them at home. If the Legislature or Executive had need of their opinions, and they happened not to be in a situation to give them as speedily as would be necessary, they ought not, surely, to hurry, at the hazard of law, truth and justice."

But what was the "important question of law" to be here decided, upon which their "opinion" or advice was required. A question implies something questionable. After a decision by "the only constitutional tribunal," the "question" is at an end—it is settled into a principle. When the Court, therefore, gave this fugitive "opinion," there was no "question" solemn or otherwise. "Hall had adhered to the chair, although the constitutional Governor, until the 5th February, when he undertook the duties of Chief Magistrate which he performed until the 10th. He was however, the chief magistrate from the moment he was President of the Senate—and his acts and votes, until he resigned the chair, were just as illegal, as those of any stranger would have been, who should have usurped it by force. When, therefore, eight Senators did on the 2d February, show by their recorded protest, that they were determined to unite with the House in Convention to fill the vacancies, it was to every true intent and purpose a vote of eight in the affirmative, and seven in the negative."

But this was not all. The Senators thus elected were duly qualified and took their seats; and on the 5th February, voted in the election of President, pro tem.—and on the eighth, the Senate decided, without the votes of the Senators whose seats were questioned, that they were entitled to their seats, and were constitutionally elected. Whether this decision was right or wrong, there was no tribunal on earth, which had the power to reverse it. The exclusive final Judges of the election of these men had been carried into full effect, and the Senators thus adjudged elected, were in the full possession and enjoyment of their rights. Where then was the power to interpose? The moment these men were sworn, that moment, they by their votes would resist a reconsideration. It is even doubtful whether there could be a reconsideration of a vote which gave a member his seat, and he was qualified and had taken it. After this, nothing but expulsion by two thirds, would deprive him of his rights. The President therefore, who by fortuitous circumstances, could assume the power to deprive these four Senators of the right to act, was guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and ought to have been instantly removed from the chair. Are we asked how this could be done? We answer.—Any member of the majority might have called for the votes for a President. The person elected by a majority of the Senate, including these four, should have been declared elected. Notice should have been sent to the House of this election, in the place of Hall removed. The Government would then go on harmoniously, and Hall and his seven would have for awhile appeared very ludicrously in acting alone, and at last would have very foolishly fallen in, rather than lose their pay.

There was not only no "important question of law" pending; but there was no "solemn occasion" which required

judicial interposition. The question had been decided by "the only tribunal constitutionally authorized to decide," and the "occasion,"—the crisis had passed. All the legal effect of an opinion then, would be only an animadversion upon what had been done, without the least power to undo it. We say, "without the least power," unless the alarming position is assumed, that "a decision of either House on the election of its members may be reversed by the judiciary." Now this opinion of these Judges in this case goes the whole of this length, or it is nothing—a mere brutum fulmen—a criterion upon the past, without the remotest effect upon the future. If there were any mischief, therefore, which the judiciary might have had power to remedy, it was now too late—it was administering medicine after the patient was dead; and thus this "solemn occasion" becomes a solemn farce.

But we insist (and we ask the Judges themselves to take the negative) that, if the question was still open, the process by which the Senate came to the conclusion that these four Senators were elected, was strictly constitutional, and the decision was right. The acts of the usurper Hall—(usurped by his own confession, for he afterwards undertook to act as Governor) were null and void. He occupied the chair, and acted as President by force and in defiance of the Constitution. Every vote he pronounced a lie was an official falsehood. "Official?" no—extra-official—the act of a Governor usurping the President's chair and throwing in his unconstitutional negative to defeat the action of the body, and stop the wheels of government. From the moment Hall accepted the Presidency of the Senate, his power was suspended until the Governor was declared elected, and was qualified. Every vote, declared eight and eight, was in truth and fact, eight and seven; and the Judges seem to have assumed the preposterous position that they are confined to the record for the vote, as it appears there; when, by the same record, they find the identical man making the tie, who then, as they themselves had solemnly pronounced, was Governor of the State, and had consequently no power whatever as a Senator. The Court see a usurper, excluding, by an act of violence, the truth from the record and yet it is to them absolute verity, but when they see there is a decision of the Senate (when untrammelled by the intruder Hall) declaring these four Senators duly and constitutionally elected, they even go behind the decision of this "only tribunal constitutionally authorized to decide," and gravely determine that these four had "acquired none of these rights of Senators." It was in the case presented by the Governor to the Court, that eight out of fifteen Senators had determined who were elected, and who were the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancies, and that eight out of fifteen did vote to meet the House in Convention to fill the vacancies, that they did so meet and fill those vacancies, that the Senators thus elected, were qualified and took their seats, and the Senate declared and determined that they were constitutionally chosen. Now, we can perceive no possible ground of doubt, that the Court were wrong, and the Senate right. But be this as it may, it is most manifest that the Court had no power to correct an error, however palpable. It seems to us most clear that the Court reason from false premises, and that they draw erroneous conclusions even from these.

But where does the opinion of these Judges land us? The vacancies in the Senate must be first filled, or you can have neither Governor or Council. If, as the Court say, the vacancies in the Senate are not filled, the Senate and the House have not declared Governor Hutton elected nor chosen the Counsellors agreeable to the constitution and the Judges are giving an opinion required by the constitution at the call of the Governor, when by this very opinion carried out there is no Governor. If the Judiciary has a right to go behind the decision of the Senate, and to determine that the vacancies have not been filled, it is bound to follow it out in all its consequences, and the result will be that no act of the legislative or executive branches of the government can be legal. Did the Court regard the tendency of their precipitancy. Were they aware that not a law passed by this legislature, but might, with impunity, be violated; not an executive officer appointed but might be resisted to blood? Can Sheriff Spring, or Sheriff Hinkley, hang a man sentenced to death, without being guilty of murder? Would the Court charge the grand jury that these officers hold their commissions from a Governor and Council not constitutionally elected and that therefore, they "acquired none of the rights" of Sheriffs?

We wish that our review of this very singular opinion might stop here. But justice to the Governor who made the call upon the Judges, requires us to go one step further. Had the Governor called upon the Judges to determine whether the Senate had been duly organized, we should have been the first to condemn such an exercise of executive power. When the Executive and Judiciary of any government, of whatever

denomination, shall undertake to pass upon, and at their discretion reverse the decision of the legislature in the formation of its own body, liberty can only survive the practice. But in a careful perusal of the questions propounded by the Governor to the Judges, he never intended that the inquiry should have any retrospective operation, but that it referred merely to a question of jurisdiction, then pending in the Senate, whether Hall after his return to the chair, could, as a President of the Senate, exclude the vote of any one declared by the Senate to be a member, or whether it belonged to the Senate to exclude him by expulsion? To place this beyond all controversy, we will repeat substantially the five questions propounded by the Governor to the Judges. 1. Can any number less than twenty constitute a Senate? Answer, yes, a majority of that number may.

2. When the office of Governor is vacant, can the President of the Senate act as a member or President of that body? Answer, no.—3. If he assumes the right and by his negative ties the vote, does the question pass in the affirmative? Answer, as this depends upon rules of the Senate, they are the best judges, but as the motion was to adjourn to meet the House to fill the vacancies, the negative vote of Hall could have no influence on the constitutionality of the convention. We confess that we pondered upon this answer with astonishment. The Court decided that no convention to fill these vacancies could be constitutional, unless the two Houses had decided to meet, and here it is said that Hall's vote which negatived the adjournment to meet in convention had no influence on the constitutionality of the convention—substantially this if we understand it. The vacancies were constitutionally filled unless the two Houses met by a concurrent vote—this meeting was prevented by Hall's vote not to adjourn for the purpose of meeting and yet his right to vote has no bearing on the constitutionality of the election?

Can a Senator declared to be duly elected be excluded but by expulsion? Answer: a Senator duly elected and so declared by the proper tribunal cannot be excluded but by expulsion. From the question and answer, it is manifest that the Court has answered a question which the Governor never asked and evaded or avoided that question which he did ask. Before the question was propounded the Senators had been chosen in convention, taken their seats in the Senate and that body had judged them constitutionally elected. The Governor never intended to question or disturb their decision. He did not ask the Court whether these Senators were "duly elected." It was a question with which neither he or the Court had the least concern. His object was none else, but to ascertain whether a presiding officer of the Senate could by uniting with a minority, refuse the votes of those thus declared elected and thus in effect expel them. The Court say no, if these Senators are duly elected and so declared by the proper tribunal, and in their answers they declare that these four Senators are not "duly elected," thereby determining the point that in the last resort, the Justices and not the Senate are the "proper tribunal" to decide whether a Senator is duly elected, and this opinion was calculated, if not intended to have a retrospective effect to unsettle what had been settled, and to throw the government of the State into utter chaos.

We are aware that opinions called for under this clause of the constitution have hitherto had little influence and the reason is plain. The Justices of the Court are generally scattered and not in a situation to consult together. They hear no arguments pro and con, as in adversary suits, and the opinion is generally required with such despatch as excludes profound deliberation. Hence the questions on apportioning the Representatives on the right of the Land Agent to hold a seat in the Legislature, and on the Limington election were all unquestionably decided wrong—at least none of them have been acquiesced in, as settled law, no reputable constitutional lawyer would quote them as such, seeing then the character of such decisions, it seems equally strange that the Justices should have determined on the side of anarchy, and that the Senate should have paid such respect to their determination.

The opinion was, moreover, unfortunate in its consequences. A highly respectable and independent Judiciary was what the Jackson party cared little about. To accomplish their purposes, they would use the Judiciary as soon as any one else. The minister to the Netherlands, had by his official influence profited them much, in his exertions while on the bench, and in casting his mantle on his successor when he left. A Judge of another Court was then a party candidate for governor and another Judge of a federal Court had been always the party's monitor. On the contrary, the real republicans, entertained a reverence for the Judiciary, as the safest expositors of the constitution and laws. Our reverence for them was profound and we trusted and believed that neither from ignorance or design could they swerve mainly from the land-

marks of the constitution. And although this class of opinions had never been much regarded, yet, as they all of them went to sustain, rather than pull down, we were slow to believe that the present Judges could possibly have come to such unanimous results. The Jackson party now seized hold of our honest partialities and played off this opinion upon us with wonderful effect. "It is impossible," they might say, "that your Judges could have erred in our favor. Nothing but the strongest conviction, upon the profoundest investigation could have induced them to sacrifice their feelings to their deliberate judgment. Nothing but duty, oath and official responsibility could have forced a decision which brought with it a train of consequences so appalling. Such appeals to such a party, must have produced a hesitancy and so they did. Some honest but timid men staggered and halted, and the usurping Hall was permitted to occupy the chair which he had disgraced and forfeited. Had this opinion of these Judges been the result of prudence and common sense, had they given the only answer which they ought to have given that the only constitutional tribunal which had a right to decide had made its decision, and therefore it would be not only useless but utterly improper for them to interfere or to question its correctness, the whole thing would have been settled, all would have gone on harmoniously and the business would have been done with correctness and despatch."

JEFFERSON.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLONIA.—By the brig Athenian, Capt. Chapman, we have received Bogota papers to the 20th of May; Carthage to the 30th, and letters to the third of June. We have also a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Congress and various other documents. Among the Bogota papers, we notice two which have been recently commenced, viz. La Aurora and El Democrata.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, AND THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—On the 4th of May, the Constituent Congress of Bogota proceeded to the very important business of electing a President and Vice President. The first ballot, 48 members being present, resulted as follows:—For Mr. Canabal, 26 votes; for Joaquin Mosquera, 16; for Domingo Caicedo, 5. Neither candidate having the requisite majority, (two thirds) Congress proceeded to a second ballot, which gave the following result: Joaquin Mosquera, 27 votes; Mr. Canabal, 17; and Mr. Daicedo 4. There still being no choice, the ballots were returned a third time, and on being canvassed 34 were found in favor of Joaquin Mosquera, and 14 for Mr. Canabal. Joaquin Mosquera was declared to be legally elected President of the Republic.

On the first ballot for Vice President, 33 votes were given for Domingo Caicedo, (the acting President) 12 for Mr. Canabal, 2 for Mr. Vallarino, and 1 for Mr. Borrero; Domingo Caicedo was then declared to be elected Vice President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Vergara, a Deputation was then sent to inform the Liberator that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convention, and therefore that the decree of 27th of August, 1828, calling them together, ought to cease, as well as the extraordinary powers which by that decree the Liberator reserved to himself, who merited the gratitude of the nation for the services he had rendered it.

After a short absence the deputation returned, and Mr. Castillo, as President of the same, reported to Congress,—that the Liberator had received their communication with the highest satisfaction,—that he congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors, after giving a Constitution to the Republic, and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the confidence of the nation,—that he was now restored to private life, which he so much desired, and that if Congress wished a special proof of his blind obedience to the Constitution and the laws, he was ready to give any which might be required.

Mr. Camacho remarked that the republic was indebted to the Liberator for an immense amount of services—and that having retired to private life, it was just, whether he remained in Colombia or left it, to continue the pension which the Legislature, on the 23d July, 1823, voted him for life. This proposition was entertained unanimously. The President of the Congress, Vicente Borrero, then adjourned the session sine die.

BOGOTA, May 16.—The Constituent Congress closed its sessions on the 11th ult. after having fulfilled the trust which the people had confided to it. The gratitude of the nation is due to its representatives, not only for their constant attention to their duties, and for having embodied in the Constitution the most liberal principles, but especially because relinquishing the natural fondness which people possess for their own productions, they have enacted that even this Constitution shall not be an obstacle to our reorganization.

CARTHAGENA, May 30. The Liberator left Bogota on the 9th inst. His

departure caused a very painful sensation among all classes of society, who were filled with admiration at the many exhibitions of moderation and sublime disinterestedness with which the hero has acquired new claims to the gratitude of his fellow citizens and to the benedictions of the civilized world.—He arrived at Turbaco (three leagues east of Carthage) on the 25th, after a very prosperous journey, and having received, at all the towns through which he passed, the homage due to his eminent services and distinguished virtues. The venerable and ancient patriot who is charged with the superior command of this Department, sent to the Liberator on the day of his arrival at Turbaco, a deputation of twelve respectable citizens, with directions to congratulate him in the name of the people, and present to him the offerings which flow from grateful hearts. The General Commandant of the Department in person, in connexion with the Chief of the E. M. D. was commissioned to felicitate the most illustrious of his companions in arms—him who greatly exceeded Washington as a warrior, and who, with compatriots as virtuous and intelligent as his, would have surpassed him in every thing.

Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this city, dated Carthage, June 3d.

"The present unsettled state of this country does not warrant any shipments to it. The Liberator is at present at a village in our neighborhood, and it is given out that he is to leave the country in H. B. M. ship Shannon, now in port. At the same time rumors are afloat that he does not intend going away, and we are apprehensive that he will make a stand here. This state of uncertainty puts a stop to all business."

Another letter of the same date says, Bolivar will leave the country in a few days:—whether for good or bad, future events will decide."

Attack on Algiers.—We have seen a letter (says the Norfolk Beacon), dated U. S. frigate Constellation, Gibraltar, May 7, which says:—"The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing, I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and is therefore fanatically confident. Public attention here is fixed to the issue of this formidable expedition."

Another account speaking of the preparation for defence by the Dey, says, "At every point where a landing could be effected, batteries had been erected, and, amongst other measures, he had adopted the strange and hazardous one of detaining all the European Consuls; but whether he intended to keep them as hostages, or to make use of them as mediaters, is not stated."

From the Nashville Banner.

TERRIBLE STORM.—On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, we were visited with a dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One or two houses in this town are said to exhibit marks, supposed to be the effects of the lightning, which was remarkably vivid and intense. In Rutherford county, between Nashville and Murfreesborough, much injury was done by the wind. Fences, trees, and outbuildings were overthrown in the neighborhood of Searcy's, and the cotton, and horse mill of Mr. Jones, were entirely demolished. In Franklin, Williamson county, we understand, great injury was done, especially to the trees.

But the most serious calamity befel the town of Charlotte in Dickson county, where the principal force of the gale, so far as we have learnt, was experienced. A great proportion of the buildings in that village were prostrated.—The Court House, a substantial brick edifice two stories high, was nearly levelled with the ground, and Mr. Collier, who lodged in the upper story, was so much injured, that his life is despaired of. We understand, that a traveller, who passed the night in the hotel at that place, that the scene of distress and alarm was heart-rending and indiscriminately awful. So soon as it was ascertained that the hotel was uninjured, persons rushed in from every direction, in their night clothes and most of them bloody from their own wounds or those of their friends. Several had their limbs broken, most of them had received some bodily injury, and all were excessively distressed and alarmed.

Extract of a letter to the editor dated SHELBYVILLE, Ten. June 2, 1830.

Dear Sir.—Shelbyville is in ruins.—On Monday night, 31st May, about 12 o'clock, it pleased an all-wise Providence to visit this place with a most devastating hurricane. The Court-house, Market-house, Methodist church, the Brick Hotel, the Bank, and many other valuable buildings were prostrated in an instant. Five young men were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. Mr. Newton, editor of the Shelbyville Intelligencer, was carried amid the ruins of his house 100 yards, and instantly killed and dreadfully mangled; the other

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

er young men who were killed were Mr. David Whitson and Mr. Caldwell, saddlers; Mr. Rideout, and Mr. Arnold Clerk in Mr. Reid's store. Messrs. Blackman, Dodson, Dews, and many others were badly hurt. About thirty-eight stores and shops, and ten or fifteen dwelling houses were overthrown.

I shall not attempt to describe the scene.—Those who have the most of such scenes, I imagine, attempt the least to describe them. No one heard the fall of a tree, or fence or house.—It was one constant monotonous, shrill roar—the voice of a Tempest. The lightning was one constant flash, rendering every thing visible. The earth was covered with a sheet of water. From the public square east, all is one undistinguished mass of ruins. The very foundations of many houses were blown up, and scarcely one stone left upon another.—The preservation of lives amid such destruction of habitations, seems almost miraculous. Many found themselves lying on their floors without a roof over them or walls around them; others were extricated by their own exertions, or that of their friends, from the midst of rafters, beams and rubbish. Some were carried to a distance between masses of timber and brick bats. The storm began to subside, and the cry of distress was heard. People half naked were seen running through the streets to extricate their friends, or convey them to a place of safety. Mr. Arnold's case was very pitiable. In passing from the store to the street, the corner of a flying door struck him and tore out a portion of his trunk. He was still able to run into the street, where he was picked up and laid upon the floor; thence he was taken to a bed, and lay during that night and the next day in the greatest agony, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, and at length died, giving his friends the most consolatory evidence of his unshaken and triumphant faith.

The damages are variously estimated from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. Some have lost their all, and are without houses, furniture, or food. Mr. Turrentine's Jewellery shop was literally torn to pieces, and his whole stock scattered in every direction. The goods in most of the stores sustained a good deal of injury.

Extract of another letter to the editor, dated CHARLOTTE, TEN. June 1, 1830.

About half past ten o'clock last night, our village was visited with a Tornado, the violence and destructive effects of which no pen can describe, nor can they be adequately conceived except by those who were witnesses to the awful and terrific scene. Our little town is now, literally, a heap of ruins. Many, who but yesterday had a comfortable home, are now without a place even to shelter themselves, while their clothing and provisions have all been swept away in the general wreck. The wind approached the village from the south west, and although the appearance of the sky was frightful, and one constant glare of lightning inspiring awe, and alarm, yet no one anticipated, no one could anticipate, and even now, it is difficult to realize, what the ravages of five minutes have produced. But yesterday we were at ease, and comfortably situated: to-day many are wandering about the streets, not knowing where to go or how to procure the means of supplying their necessities. Many who but yesterday were blessed with health and the full enjoyment of the comforts of life, are now languishing on their beds, with broken limbs, and mangled bodies, and some with scarce a hope of recovery. But amidst all these calamities, the hand of a protecting Providence has been displayed in the almost miraculous preservation of many of our citizens.

About 18 buildings are destroyed;—the jail is nearly level with the ground.

HENRY CLAY.—A gentleman writes from Harper's Ferry, Va. May 19.—"As it regards the politics of Virginia, I can assure you that Clay stands high in her estimation, and will 'go the whole hog' for him at the next election. People here are getting dissatisfied with Jackson's system of Reform, that palpable stalking horse."

The taking of the Census progresses rapidly. The applicants at the houses are welcomed, and are cheerfully and correctly answered. Congress very discreetly provided intervals of ten years in the questions of ages, so that maidens and bachelors can reply without hesitation, and without disclosing any chronological secret.

There was quite a frost in this and some of the neighboring towns on Friday night—in 1816, 14 years ago last Friday night, water froze to the depth of a quarter of an inch in this town.

Three hundred and seventy shares of \$500 each in the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, were subscribed for on Monday. The whole number of shares is 1000.

The Washington Telegraph, of Thursday, announces the appointment by the President, of John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg.

We would call the attention of the Republicans of this County to the notice for a State Convention which follows. Of this meeting the Portland Advertiser says:

"There is a determination in the public mind not to be enslaved by a Junta which have ruled the State with a rod of iron; there is a spirit of independence abroad, which no mandate of office-holders can curb, the proud indomitable spirit of Freemen who scorn to surrender their rights to the National Government, and to barter away their privileges for office. This call will meet with a response from every Republican; and will be echoed and re-echoed in every town where independence has a supporter.—The people are determined to conquer; they always have conquered, and they always must conquer."

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of this State friendly to its present administration, and opposed to the designs of those who are desirous of placing the power of the State in blind subservience to the General Government as now administered, are requested to meet in Convention, at AUGUSTA, on FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JULY next, Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the consideration of such subjects as they may deem pertinent to the occasion. The excited state of public feeling caused by the anti-republican measures of the General Administration in its relentless proscription of men, lavish expenditure of public money, and the dangerous usurpation of power by the Executive, hitherto unprecedented in the history of any administration, call loudly for the expression of the voice of the People in their primary assemblies. It is their right to express it; their duty now demands it.

By request of the State Committee. Portland, June 28, 1830.

It has been hinted to us that some of Elder Hutchinson's friends in the eastern part of the County talk of running him as a candidate for Representative to the next Congress.

EASTERN CONGRESS DISTRICT. A Republican Convention was held in Ellsworth June 17, Joshua W. Hathaway of Ellsworth Secretary, and John S. Kimball of Belfast was nominated as a candidate for the 22d Congress. Mr. Kimball is a man of sound talents, and an old Republican, possessing a large share of public confidence.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—At the same time and place the Hancock county delegates selected Joshua W. Hathaway as a candidate for the Senate from the eastern section of Hancock and Waldo Senatorial District. Mr. Hathaway was supported by the Jacksonmen for the 21st Congress, during successive trials, until he declined being any longer a candidate; but personal observation in Portland, during the early part of the session of the last Legislature, showed the character of contending parties in such strong contrast, that Mr. H. had no hesitation in expressing his indignation at the conduct of the Jackson party, and his conviction that the Republican party used every exertion to expedite the public business. Mr. Hathaway is well known as a man of ability and legislative experience, and will do honor to the district which poor old President Hall and ex-councillor Hutchings misrepresented in the last Senate.—Hallowell Advocate.

The Jeffersonian continues its solemn fiddle-faddle about federalism. Qu. Has that paper ever informed its readers that Gen. Jackson has appointed more federalists to office in ONE YEAR than were appointed by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, in TWENTY-EIGHT years. Kennebec Journal.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS—

If you think proper to give the following a place in your entertaining columns you will confer a favor on one of your subscribers.

NO DRINK OF SPIRITS.

Is the signature at the bottom of a letter taken from a place of concealment, a few days since in the store of the subscriber. The writer, altho' not known, has displayed some ingenuity in composition and penmanship; yet, the subject of the address is an allegation of falsehoods and abuse; and has made an attempt to stab my reputation with his infamous dirk. But it gives me pleasure on the reflection that for over twenty-two years which I have lived in this town, the eye of a candid public has seen me, and to their judgment I appeal. The first thing with which I am charged, is "daily drinking to great excess." The writer would undoubtedly wish to be understood that I am in the habit daily, of drinking one or two quarts of ardent spirits; but does not say but what he meant that it might be three or four gallons of cold water, or as much cider reduced with a little of the best coniac brandy. But of these excesses I plead not guilty, and shall so contend. The second charge is—"Last Saturday you was so bad as not to be able to ride with safety in a carriage." I must confess that I am at a loss to know what month or what week or what year the writer has referred to, for the letter is without even a date; and I should have been at equal loss to know what he meant by "you was so bad," if it had not been for the first charge, as I am about the time the crime was committed. But I am ready to acknowledge for the gratification of the writer, that no bad man can ride in a carriage with safety on Saturday or any other day of the week,

because that bad men are not safe by day or night, at home or abroad, drunk or sober. I can safely say without doing myself injustice, that I have need to become better, but I have no recollection of being any worse in any sense of the word, on Saturdays than any other days of the week. The third accusation is, "And the Monday following you were seen in your shed creeping upon your hands and knees vomiting up your accursed liquors." It is hard for the innocent true to be treated. But in case it was true, I obtained relief with more expedition than the writer of the letter could by the same exercise, to get out of his heart the accursed demons that indited the spirit of his letter, or his credible informant, the poison of asps that was under his tongue. The writer still pursues his course by breathing out threatenings, slaughter, and death, about the terrible traffic of selling rum, and poisoning the human family to death; spreading disease through the country! And then winds up his windless for the last time, by saying he has as a well wisher warned me and in a solemn manner; and that my customers had all left me. The reason assigned, is, because I am almost a sot. Here I leave the doctrine of the letter for the present. It was with diffidence that I began this narrative, because it is in connection with the society formed for the promotion of temperance—I have felt and still feel it to be my duty to try for its promotion; and this is a part of the premises I now shall take in the defence of my own character and the method of exposing my accuser. If the writer had been a person of temperance would he have confided in what he says as a creditable story? would he with so much confidence in his information took pains to write me this letter? would he have gone so far from the principles of prudence as not only to try my patience and load me with scandal, but at last, instead of boldness and confidence in what he had done, to take the mean, the low, the sly, and the corruptible means, to put (or cause to be put), his spurious letter into my possession. If this is temperance, then bad men can ride in a carriage with safety any day. The laws of the land guarantee the privilege to its citizens, to vend ardent spirits under certain restrictions to suitable persons that make application; but for this practice I am branded with "Horrible Traffic," because I am engaged in a lawful mercantile employment. As well might the writer have said, the law is intemperate, its framers are intemperate, but if I had the arm of power (or could obtain like Absalom the hearts of the people) I would give you better laws, laws of temperance, laws of abstinence, laws that would punish you severely if you should be found drinking one glass of ardent spirit, or furnishing it to others.—This is the spirit that the writer of which has drank his fill. But it never was retailed by me—of such a dose I hope this republic will be aware, for it has dethroned kings, destroyed republics, prepared the guillotine and thousands for its use; it has also caused sword, famine, pestilence and disease, to walk in darkness, and with features of horror to waste at noon-day. But to pursue my object in this communication I will state, of all the charges brought to view, I feel myself innocent—I appeal to my customers and to my townsmen upon this subject; and will also add, that I feel happy in answering for myself and making this appeal, whereof I am accused. To conclude I shall quote one passage more from the letter and close my remarks from them. He says "you who have talents that might be useful to yourself and to the world" &c.—my answer to this, is, that if I have one talent it is of use to myself if improved, and the world has one more in consequence; and if these communications should find the author of the letter (although one talent) he may (if temperately disposed) reap some advantage from its improvement. To the writer—If you wish to do any service in the cause of temperance, let temperance be your motto; and let her govern your ears and your passions, regulate your judgment, and let reason and love temper your heart, then your light will shine in darkness, and your deeds will be made manifest that your heart is good. If with diffidence you seek till you obtain this treasure, your examples will be different and the fruit of your pen more respectable. Instead of believing every report you hear against your neighbor, you will try to ascertain the truth; and when you find him clear or guilty, you will go, or do, quite different from your treatment to me: instead of secrecy in conveying spurious communications, and loading me with abuse and charging me falsely, you would, if you had known me to have fallen among thieves, (not looked upon and treated me with disdain) but come to my relief. Thus temperance is suited to the good of its possessor, and to the sharers of its benefits. Thus while I disallow myself to use or favor the use of ardent spirits to intoxication, I also disapprove the use of other drinks in the same excess—and while you have exhorted me to flee from drinking to excess, in return I would warn you with equal energy to beware of gluttony. Do not steal, nor bear false witness against thy neighbor; so I

bid adieu to the author of the letter which I found, hoping that temperance, prudence, and wisdom, may be our future guide, that our future days and final end may be peace; and subscribe myself to be, without partiality, a well wisher to all men.

WILLIAM PINGREE.
Norway July 5, 1830.

A CARD.
The subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to his neighbors and friends, who kindly assisted him in removing his buildings, without the use of ardent spirit.

WILLIAM HOBBS.
Norway, June 25, 1830.

MARRIED.
In Paris, on the 20th ult. by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. Leonard Shurtleff to Miss Eunice Bolster.
In Rumford, by Rev. Mr. Gould, Mr. John O'Connor to Miss Sylvia P. Goddard, both of Paris.

DIED.
In Oxford, on the 22d ult. Mr. Payson Steadman, aged about 25 years.
In Columbia Miss Sophia Allen aged 23.

Scythes
FOR SALE CHEAP.
D. DUDLEY'S SCYTHES for 5s 3d.—
D. Also, DARBS' SCYTHES RIFLES—
ALDRIDGE'S SCYTHES 2s 6d—
RAKES is. INCREASE ROBINSON
Norway, July 2, 1830. 3w 2

Balfour's Works.
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, all the works of the Rev. Walter Balfour, either bound or in boards. These works for depth of thought and argument, are much superior to any which have been published, and are almost indispensable to a correct understanding of the scriptures.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
July 5, 1830. 2 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway,
July 1, 1830.

ASA Barton 16—Ephraim Briggs—Nathanial K. Emery—Luther Gilson—Rev. John Haynes—Dea. John Horr—Asa Holt—Mrs. Joanna Jenkins—Daniel Knight, Jr.—Amos Noble—John Richardson—Benjamin Peabody, Jr.—Carlton Stetson.

For WM. REED, P. M.
By INCREASE ROBINSON, Assistant.

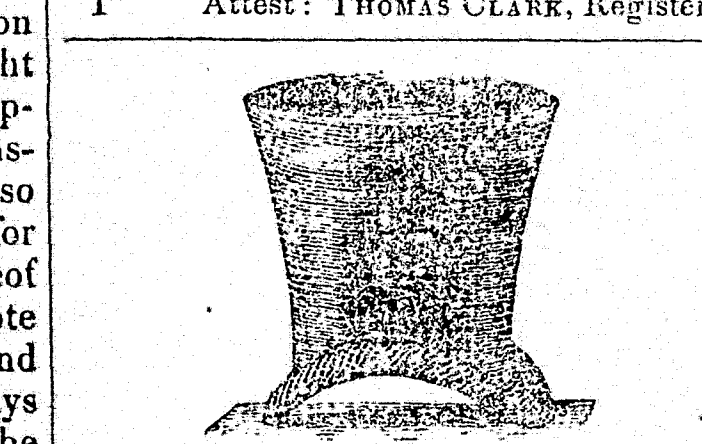
PROBATE NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within, and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

A CERTAIN Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford in said County, Clothier, deceased, having been presented for Probate—

ORDERED—That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the OXFORD OBSERVER, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
A true copy,
Attest: THOMAS CLARK, Register.



OLIVER K. BARRELL,
AS AGENT FOR R. H. & A. A. HALL,
OF BOSTON, AT

No. 3,

Boyd's Buildings, Middle-Street, Portland, the Old and Established Stand of JEREMIAH HASKELL.

WILL be constantly supplied with a large and extensive assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Beaver, Rorran and Caster Black and Drab

Hats,

which for beauty and durability are not surpassed by any manufactured in this or any other place—all of which he will sell Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Boston prices—together with a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's, Patent Leather, Cloth, Velvet, and all other kinds of

Caps;

SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLS, &c. &c.

O. K. BARRELL receives every week by Steam Boat, fresh supplies and the newest Fashion of HATS and CAPS, and will always have on hand such an assortment of the above articles as cannot fail to suit purchasers and Country Traders, who will find it for their interest to call and purchase of him.

IMITATION BEAVER HATS,
for \$3.25 to \$3.50 each.

June 28, 1830. 1 4w

PATCH WORK.

(OR REMNANTS CALICO BY THE POUND.)

NAVARINOS & LEGHORNS
SATIN Brilliant, a splendid article for dresses at 3s the yard; Plaid and Black Silks; Levantines and Elegant and fig'd Cameo Silks, new style; Bombazines, Parasols, Merino and Raw Silk SHAWLS; Black Lace Veils; 5-4 blk Double ground Lace at 150 the yd; Bobbinet Laces at 12 1-2 cts the yd; Mourning Battiste at 20 cts the yd; Gloves, Jeans, Drills, Derrys, and lots thin Stuffs for Summer wear.

Also—Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; nice Gingham; Bandannas; cheap Calicos; Sheetings; Shirtings, and every description of DRY GOODS, necessary for the home trade, this week opening for sale by

HENRY POOR.
Portland, June 17th, 1830. 6w 52

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—RUMFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year A. D. 1829, the following sums to wit:

Names of Owners.	No. Lots.	No. Divisions.	No. Acres.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Delinquent Highway Tax for 1828.	Total.
Unknown	5	2	100	200	16	18	60 134
do	6	2	50	100	8	9	30 68
do	56	2	100	112	9	10	34 78
do	4	2	50	350	27	32	105 235
do	9	2	38	100	8	9	30 68
do	33	3	50	50	4	5	15 34
do	96	3	50	50	4	5	15 34
South G. River	7	2	100	100	8	9	30 68
do	14	2	100	80	6	7	25
do	11	1	80	200	16	18	60 134
do	13	1	80	200	16	18	60 134
do	14	1	80	200	16	18	60 134
Cha. Walker,	25	1	200	200	16	18	60
Unknown	17	1	200	200	16	18	60 134
do	3	2	50	100	8	9	30 68
E. Ellis River	17	1	80	100	8	9	30 68
do	55	3	398	50	4	5	15 34
do	64	3	92	50	4	5	15 34
do	65	3	150	50	4	5	15 34
do	67	3	152	50	4	5	15 34
do	73	3	203	40	3	3	12 34
do	81	3	92	40	3	3	12 27
do	97	3	91	40	3	3	12 27
do	99	3	74	40	3	3	12
do	70	3	70	40	3	3	12 27
do	109	3	77	40	3	3	12 27

Unless said Taxes are paid to me and all necessary intervening charges on or before Monday the fourth day of October next, so much of said land as will pay said Taxes and necessary charges, will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

DANIEL MARTIN, Jr. Collector of
Rumford, June 22, 1830. 1 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

Pursuant to Warrants from Elias Thome, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed against the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford—for the following State tax assessed for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, viz:

Township No. 2—3d Range, \$7.00

Township No. 3—3d Range, 6.40

Township No. 5—3d Range, 6.90

Township No. 5—2d Range, 8.45

Andover Surplus North, 3.33

I hereby give notice, unless said taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of said townships and Tracts of unimproved land will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Sheriff of Oxford County.

Dated at Oxford, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1830. 6w 51*

MEDICINES, TRUSSES, &c.

JUST received on sale a new and much larger assortment of Medicines than I ever before had, consisting of most articles used in families, with a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which are warranted genuine. Persons who wish to obtain genuine medicines should recollect that they are never sold by "hawkers, peddlars, or petty chapmen," and those who purchase of them, not only lose their money, but run the risk of losing their lives.—All medicines sold by the subscriber are received direct from the original Proprietors, and are warranted to be of the first quality.

The subscriber has taken the Agency of BATEMAN'S IMPROVED TRUSS, which has been so highly recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the country. Persons in want of the article will be supplied on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

For sale as above a new lot of Navarino, Battiste, and Silk Bonnets.

June 28. 1 3w

MANTUA-MAKING

AND

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from her former stand to nearly opposite the Observer office, where she will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their patronage.

She has received the latest and most approved Fashions for Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, &c. &c. and will execute all orders in a faithful manner.

LEGHORN BONNETS altered and dressed in the newest style.

Norway Village, June 1. 49

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. will be received in payment for the Observer.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

On the death of David Smith, Esq. of Norway, who died Feb. 9th, 1830.
[Written by a Friend.]

"Man dieth and goeth to his long home and the mourner goeth about the streets."

Ye plaintive winds from mount Parnassus blow,
Now wake my lyre, for grief its chords have chill'd;

And bid the strains in pensive numbers flow,
Its wound may sooth my heart, with sorrow fill'd.

"Oh could I pluck from Pindus' lofty brow,
Like ancient bards a wreath in pristine bloom;
Where sleeps a friend, and kindred spirits bow,
My muse should twine it round his youthful tomb."

Softly he slumbers 'neath the dark grey stone,
A father's sigh, a mother's gush of wo,
A brother's grief, a sister's bursting groan,
Is still unheard, by him who rests below.

For deaf that ear which music once could charm
And dim that eye, which beam'd with friend-
ship's smile,
And cold that heart, with virtuous love once warm,
That tongue no more can tedious hours begile.

No more he seeks Wealth, Pleasure, Honor,
Fame,
They have no power to lure his spirit now;
Enroll'd in Heaven's fair volume, is his name,
And joys perennial wreath his smiling brow.

Then dry your tears, ye friends who mourn his doom,
Jesus a Hope, to mortal man has given;
With heavenly light, illum'd the sombre tomb,
And strew'd with flowers the path from earth to Heaven.

Livermore, May, 1830.

From the United States Gazette.

INTEMPERANCE.

ON looking round, we discovered the regular smoothness of the horizon, broken by a large ensign displayed from the top of an adjacent building; and as the morning was distinguished by a smart southern breeze, the flag was flapping wide into the air shaking out a thousand folds and seeming to rejoice in its elevation, and to give token of hilarity beneath.

It might for ought we knew, have been a saint's day, whose fame was connected with the craftship below, and the pride of the profession was engaged to honor his day. Partaking little in such feelings, we let the colours wave, without further notice; nor would they have occupied our thoughts again, had we not in passing the building about noon, observed that the sober quiet of business was set aside by noise of feasting and mirth; and if we felt astonished in the morning, at the outgathering of a flag, much more were we surprised that the right forward course of business should be checked in mid day, the sober lively of mechanic employment doffed for the guise of merriment; and this at neither new moon nor appointed time. Shortly afterwards, we discovered a lad emerging from the door; his very countenance betokened holy day; there was no necessity for his cleanly habits to give notice of a cessation from employment.

"And what, my child," said we, "is the mirth doing in the rooms above stairs? Why have you hoisted your colours to-day? The boy stopped short in his errand, and whether it was the sombre hue of our garments, contrasting the sickly paleness of the visage, or whether mirth is allied to melancholy, we pretend not to say; but a transient gloom shot across his youthful visage, and the lambent fire of his eye was for a moment dimmed.

We would not, though melancholy be our food, we would not be the cause of a moment's pain in a human breast; though it should ease us forever from our load—God forbid. If misfortune hath mingled sorrow and disappointment in our cup, why should we vampire like, draw forth the life blood of another's pleasure, or fling around us like the fabled Upas of the east a withering and a deadly shadow? We renewed our questions, to the lad. The light cloud had passed away from his face, and joy was again peeping from under his eye lids. Does your master give a feast to-day? "No," replied he, 'tis William."

And who is William?

Why, our William, replied the boy—'William P—'

And why does William leave business to give a feast?

"Oh! William is one-and twenty to-day, you know, and this is his freedom treat."

We knew no such thing, until the little urchin told us; but we could not find it in our heart to profess ignorance at what he appeared to think every body knew; So, thanking the child, and bidding him good morning we suffered him to proceed. We did not offer him money as a compensation for detention—for what would have been the whole contents of our collapsing purse to the overflowing treasures of his festive heart?—The pockets of Timon to the hords of Ceresus.

Instead of pursuing our course as business suggested, we stepped across the street, and leaning against the salient points of a door frame, gazed in upon the festive scene as far as its height would permit. There were assembled a large number of young men of William's age, and here and there the thinly covered head of an individual, denoted that years had not made its possessor forget the feelings of youth. Numbers of the joyous crowd passed and repassed the windows, open to the floor; every face gave token of enjoyment. As

group after group came and went we looked anxiously for the form of William. At length he stood full in our view; we had never seen him before: yet there was no difficulty in distinguishing him from the many of his own age around him. They all talked, but his conversation seemed to be confined to the scene around him. The movements of all were light and active, such as became their age and settled health; his steps were buoyant, and occasionally rapid; the others eat and drank; he was active, but neither food nor the cup was in his hand.—He made the circuit of the room repeatedly, and once, he was approaching the window, those who accompanied him, turned short towards the table, and William stepped forward—he stood then alone, full in our view. Why it was that we felt a peculiar interest in him, we know not; though his were a form and countenance to arrest attention. The muscular firmness of his frame, gave no awkwardness to his movements or appearance; and there was in his features something that denoted superiority in almost every pursuit to which business or inclination might direct him—and if the thickness of his neck had not imparted something peculiar, Canova himself would have taken his burst as a model for an Apollo.

'Strength and fair proportion sat upon his limbs.' While these reflections were passing through our mind, the smile banished from the lip of William, and the soft gladness of the eye faded away—a cloud of more than melancholy rested upon his face—it was almost anguish. We watched the movements of his eyes—he did not lower them; he gazed, but with an elevated look—he was thinking of years to come. Hitherto, amid the crowd of friends, he had only felt that the chain of dependence was broken. One single solitary moment had brought with its thoughts of independence, a care for its support. The fluctuation of times and the consequent changes of business, might snatch him from the means of maintenance, and make him sigh for the labor which had hitherto been a burthen. But the cloud, deep and dark as it settled upon him, soon passed off, and hope and gladness beamed again upon his face—for what has health and youth to do with sombre anticipations? Experience will settle the early furrow upon the brow, and scatter the untimely frost upon the head. Why should youth anticipate 'the evil days.'

Some time afterwards we saw William, the soul of the social board; he had a fund of anecdote and a soul of song. He was therefore, more than welcome to all celebrations.

Returning some two or three weeks since from a walk into the borders of the city, we followed a few mourners into a burying place, and before the limited procession had gathered round 'the narrow house,' we enquired the name of the deceased—it was William: His very name, and the thinness of the procession told the whole tale; his gaiety of habit, his companionship, his delight in mirth and his power of diffusing it, had led him to company, to a neglect of business, to dissipation; the inebriating chalice, 'whose ingredient is a devil' had prostrated the power of the young man, and brought him to an early grave; but not till he had planted thorns, for whose rankling neither time nor joy hath a balm.

We drew up into the circle that had the deep grave and the coffin for its centre.—The aged mother was resting on the arm of a distant relation, we saw not her face, her whole frame was palsied with grief, and her form was bowed down as her spirit had long been.

The grey headed minister commenced the simple 'service of the dead,' with an address, composed chiefly of admonitions to the living; here and there a sentence of consolation to the afflicted was thrown in, but the memory of him who lay stretch'd in his shroud and coffin before them, needed no blessing.

Our blessed religion furnishes its comfort to the smitten and crushed from stores of hopes in future blessings, and in the consolation that present affliction shall work out an 'exceeding weight of glory'; but it gives no right to enbalm the unrighteous, with commendations for virtues, which if they did not *despite* they had not courage to practice. When the officiating clergyman with the freedom which his sacred office, and his many years sanctioned, admonished the young around him, by the early grave before them, to avoid the errors which opened it, and which broke the widowed heart of a doting mother, the histeric sobs of the wretched parent drew all attention from the speaker. The grief stricken woman, no longer covered her visage, or stifled the expression of her grief.—From the hour she saw life steal off from the convulsed lip of her only son, she gave herself up to lamentation. When they had laid him in his coffin she attempted to school her heart to that quiet woe, which the open grave and its imposing solemnities demand. She heard in silence the holy man denounce sin as the parent of death, and death as the lot of all on earth, she felt that it had now no terrors for her, since it had laid so low the stay of her earthly hopes—but, when, even confined, her son

had no virtues praised, when as he lay before her, in the cold unoffending silence of death, his errors were made a beacon, a mother's feelings were not to be restrained—her affections looked beyond the few months of his offending career—she called up the virtues of his boyhood, those blossoming promises of manly excellence—she brought close to her heart the kind obedience, the willing sacrifice of her darling—she remembered, and when did a mother ever forget, the blooming beauty of her boy, the light eye, the shining forehead, and its overclustering curls—these come gushing upon her memory; and he lay now stretched out upon the earth, a festering, and offensive corpse, and even the blessings of funeral praise denied.

The address was abruptly closed, and prayer commenced; it calmed down the turbulent grief of the mother, and sighs succeeded to wailings. When man speaks to man of errors, and their consequences, he mocks his maker if he palliates the crime; but when he turns from earth, and carries up the offences and the grief to the foot of mercy. It is good then, that the consecrated intercessor plead the weakness of the erring mortal, and the long suffering of an indulgent providence, and if the smitten object of his prayers is bowed down beside him in anguish, waiting till the gush of grief shall have passed off, that resignation may have place—mercy, pardon and the healing comforts may be demanded.—They were; and we gazed full upon the face of the mother, which had lately been moistened with tears and distorted by clamorous grief—it was calm, placid as the countenance of sleeping infancy. As we were looking upon the mother, a sigh on the right drew our attention. The spectators of the scene were generally giving that heed which such times and such occasions demand, but the sadness of their countenance showed them rather sympathetic than suffering mourners. One individual, however, formed an exception: it was a young female, neatly and modestly clad—her appearance was such as to rivet our attention; she was gazing on the coffin as it rested before her, with painful intensity:—her ashy visage was not marked with a single tinge of color, and inflamed eyes yielded no drop of moisture—there was a tremulous motion on her lip, but in all else, she stood a fixed statue of despair.

When the service had ended, they laid the coffin upon the slender cords and lowered it slow and rattling down into the narrow cave—a gush of agony burst from the mother's heart, she leaned over the grave and sprinkled the coffin of her William with tears.

Not a tear however sprung to the eye of the younger female—the tremulous movement of her lips was increased, and she swallowed with strong exertions. The agonies of another moment would have been too powerful for her frame—but, the little procession was formed anew and passed out of the yard.

What we had taken in the grave yard as an indication of comfort and confidence in the mother, was the result of other sensations. She submitted to the rod—she bowed down her heart to providence, but she felt that its vital strings had been severed, and its thick cold throbblings would soon be hushed—That heart did indeed beat slowly; and while the wheel of life trembled in its round, poor Mary—she whom we had noticed at the grave—bent over the bed in pious devotion, watched the wasting away of life, and in three short days, felt the only thread severed that bound her to earth.

The recent grave of the mother is yet unsodded: and Mary—blighted hopes, slighted love, and the unwasting fire of woman's pride, are leading her with a rapid course, to the only shelter which earth has for her miseries, and the only avenue to promised consolations. She is sinking hourly, and a few days will number her with the countless victims sacrificed by beastly appetites to the Moloch of INTEMPERANCE.

A CHALLENGE.

When the question of the emblems and devices for our national arms was before the old Congress, a member from the South warmly opposed the eagle, as a monarchial bird. The king of birds could not be a suitable representation of a country whose institutions were founded in hostility to kings. The late Judge Thacher then a representative from Massachusetts, in reply, proposed the Goose, which he said was a humble and republican bird, and would in other respects prove advantageous inasmuch as the *goslings* would be convenient to put on the ten cent pieces, &c. The laughter which followed at the expense of the Southerner was more than he could bear. He construed this good humored irony into an insult and sent a challenge.—The bearer delivered it to Mr. Thacher, who read and returned it to him, observing that he should not accept it! What, will you be branded as a coward? Yes, sir, if he pleases; I always was a coward, and he knew it, or he would never have challenged me. The joke was too good to be resisted by the angry party. It occasioned infinite mirth in the Congressional circles, and the former cordial and gentlemanly intercourse between the parties was soon restored in a manner entirely satisfactory.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

TWO Townships of Land, situate in the County of Oxford, lettered B & C, containing 45,000 acres, advantageously lying on lake Umbagog, and adjoining the State line with New-Hampshire. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, commencing at Portland, opens a water communication within 35 miles of the Townships, and the shortest routes from Portland & Hallowell to Colebrook on the Connecticut River, pass through letter B. In this latter Township, which contains about 24000 acres, there are upwards of 20 settlers, a Grist-mill & Saw-mill now in operation, a number of mill privileges, with abundance of valuable timber, and an extensive run of meadow land. The quality of the Land is very good, and these numerous advantages render this township a most eligible purchase. There is a considerable quantity of Pine Timber in both Townships, which can with facility be sent to market by water, and always command cash.

The road through letter B, from Coos, on the Connecticut River, has been a county road for some years, and very recently an alteration of considerable extent has been made in letter B, which has much improved the Township and the communication. The roads from Portland and Hallowell, meet about 1 and a half miles from the west line of B. The Lake and Meadow are very beneficial to the settlers, the former affording abundance of fish, and the meadow producing excellent hay. In the deed of letter B, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there is a reservation of 1280 acres, to be divided into four equal portions; viz: one for the first settled Minister, one for the support of the ministry, one for the support of Schools and one reserved for future appropriation.

The number of acres in letter C, conveyed by the Commonwealth, is 21,000. No settlement has yet been commenced in this township. A new county road has been laid out through it, which, when completed, will open a communication from the Lake to Paris, which is the shire town, and is on the road to Portland. The land is an average quality with the other Townships in its vicinity, (with the exception of letter B,) which is superior to the others.

The above land will be sold at Public Auction, at the Merchant's Hall, in Boston, on Thursday, the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. by Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, Auctioneer.

If found more convenient, letter B may be sold in two separate parcels, one on the north and the other on the south side the dead Cambridge river, which divides the Township into parts nearly equal.

Persons requiring further information respecting them, and who are disposed to treat for a purchase at private sale, are referred to GEORGE HOUNSFIELD, Esq. No. 256, Pearl-st., New-York; to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. Hallowell, and SOLOMON ADAMS, Esq. of Farmington; both in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine.

A clear and indisputable title will be given.

May 17, 1830. ts 48

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Revised by the author, SIR WALTER SCOTT, beautifully printed in 12mo, with a Frontispiece to each volume. In order to place these celebrated works within the reach of every one desirous of possessing a *perfect* copy, a subscription has been opened at the low price of *sixty two and a half cents* a volume, payable on delivery. "This edition will be enriched with, what its possessors cannot fail to deem a decoration of infinitely high value, *numerous notes and illustrations by the author.*"—SPECTATOR.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. June 22.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The members of the Oxford County Temperance Society are notified that their annual meeting will be holden in Waterford, at the Congregational Meeting House, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. An Address by Rev. Mr. Hurd of Fryeburg, will be delivered at 12 o'clock. It is hoped that the FRIENDS of the TEMPERANCE CAUSE in Oxford County will generally attend.
SAML F. BROWN, Secretary
of Oxford C. T. Society.
Buckfield, June 14, 1830.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

A LITTLE CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!! AT THE CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, opposite Casco Bank,

HAVE been received, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

dry Goods,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are—

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Black and Green LUSTRINGS; Slate PONGEES; Black and colored Canton CRAPES; Rawsilk, Brocade and Valentia SHAWLS; White CAMBRICS; Cambric MUSLINS; Plain and figured Jacksonett MUSLINS (for Dresses); Plain and figured Book MUSLINS; White Pocket and NECKERCHIEFS; Plaid and Stripe CRAVATS; large assortment of Cotton and Silk FLAG HANDKERCHIEFS; fancy Silk and Gauze HDKFS; Green Gauze and Crapes for Veils; black Lace VEILS, (very cheap;) Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Beltings, cheap; brown CAMBRICS for Bonnets: White Cotton HOSE, at 1s to 25 cts. GLOVES at 1s and 25 cts; black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 cts to 50. Striped JEANS & DRILLINGS for summer wear; Navarino BONNETS, cheap; Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; BED TICKINGS, SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts and 1s, &c. &c.

Purchasers from the country will find it for their advantage to call at the above Store. As all Goods will be offered at prices probably a little lower than can be found elsewhere, for cash.

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, May 18. 473m

New Bargains.

C. J. STON,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirts and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentlemen's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseshin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

MORE NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED last week by the subscriber cheap Calicoes: Green Satin; Swiss Muslin Colars; Black Lace Veils of the newest fashion from one to five dollars. A new supply of Black Canton Crapes; Ladie's cotton hose at 20 cents; Gentlemen and Ladie's real horseshin Gloves; elegant vest buttons. Also a new supply of Navarino Bonnets a little cheaper than the last lot, with a large lot of Fancy Goods.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
June 14 3w51

Drawn numbers in Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Class 7.

29-43-49-53-22-17-7-9-36
Class 8,
46-7-30-24-11-44-29-5-21

10,000 POUNDS

SCRAP IRON.

CASH

WILL be given, at half a cent per pound, for 10,000 pounds Scrap IRON delivered at this office.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their subscription, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, POST PAID.